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AMERICAN COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE.

THE order of the day was read, for the houſe to go into a committee on the above ſubject, and inſtructions were given to the Committee to take into conſideration the exportation of ſalt from TURK's Iſland, one of the Bahama iſlands.

The Houſe accordingly reſolved itſelf into a Committee, and Mr. Steele having taken the chair.

Mr. W. Grenville roſe—He ſaid, that ſince the laſt peace, the commercial intercourſe with America had been kept up by temporary laws, impowering the Crown to regulate it according to its diſcretion, in the manner moſt advantageous to the public. If it was his intention to move this day merely for a renewal of the act paſſed annually ſince the peace, he would not trouble the Committee with many words; but he was about to propoſe the eſtabliſhment of a permanent ſyſtem, by permanent laws; and therefore it would be neceſſary for him to ſtate ſome particulars, to ſhew his reaſons for countenancing the ſyſtem he wiſhed to have adopted.

The intercourſe with America naturally preſented itſelf under three points of views: The intercourſe between the Weſt-India iſlands and the United States; between thoſe iſlands and his Majeſty's remaining colonies on the Continent of North America; and, finally, between Great-Britain and the United States.—With reſpect to the intercourſe between our Weſt-India iſlands and the United States, it had been held, that it would be moſt deſirable to this country, if it could be carried on entirely in Britiſh bottoms, and the principles of the navigation act fully inforced; but it was apprehended, that if theſe principles had been adhered to, our iſlands could not be ſufficiently ſupplied with lumber, proviſions, grain and fiſh, with which they had always been ſupplied from the late Britiſh colonies; or that they could not be ſupplied with them on as reaſonable terms as they could procure them, if they were allowed to import them in American bottoms. His Majeſty's Miniſters had tried the experiment; they had reſtrained the importation to Britiſh bottoms; and the experience of four years encouraged him now to propoſe, that what was at firſt done by way of a temporary experiment, might be made permanent. The Weſt India iſlands, he could now declare, from authentic documents, had never been ſupplied with greater quantities of lumber, proviſions, grain and fiſh during any four years preceding the late war, than they had been during the four laſt years: But this was not the only conſideration; for the navigation of the country had gained conſiderably by the meaſure: There were now between 30,000 and 40,000 tuns of ſhipping employed in ſupplying the iſlands with theſe articles; they were navigated by between 4000 and 5000 ſeamen, and the freight of the ſhips amounted to 250,000l.

As to any intercourſe between our remaining colonies in North America and the United States, it was unneceſſary; they could get from each other only what they do not want, the produce of each being alike: But between our colonies on the American Continent and our iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, there was a growing intercourſe, for what each other wanted; the one furniſhed lumber, corn and fiſh, the other ſent back rum, &c. in return. The intercourſe between theſe, and between the Weſt-India iſlands, he would propoſe to eſtabliſh, by making permanent thoſe laws which, ſince the peace, had been made annually, for keeping up that intercourſe.

With reſpect to a commercial intercourſe directly between the United States and his Majeſty's dominions in Europe, it could not now be eſtabliſhed on any permanent ſyſtem; America was now deliberating about forming ſome general Fœderal body, capable of treating upon commercial and political queſtions with effect; ſhould ſuch a body be eſtabliſhed, then this country might treat for a final arrangement of the commercial intercourſe between the two powers. Until that period ſhould arrive, he would propoſe only temporary expedients;—but this much, however, he would ſay, that the intercourſe between the two countries could not long continue as at preſent: The Americans were treated in our ports as the moſt favoured nation; we in their ports as the leaſt favoured: Our conduct ſhewed that we were not animated by a ſpirit of reſentment, or by a remembrance of any paſt diſſentions: Their conduct was not marked by reciprocity; for our ſhips were ſubject to duties and hardſhips in the ports of America, to which thoſe of no other nation were liable, while the American ſhips in our ports enjoyed advantages beyond thoſe of the moſt favoured nation connected with us by treaty; excluſive advantages were not to be requited by excluſive diſadvantages; if America did not ſoon adopt another ſyſtem, we muſt vindicate our own dignity, and not leave it in the power of any other country, with which we may treat, to ſay to us, that America, who returns unkindneſs for our favours, enjoys with us advantages which we refuſe to our beſt friends.

He obſerved, laſtly, that as it did not appear that our merchants had any great inclination to take in ſalt at TURK's Iſland, he would propoſe that American ſhips might be permitted to take in ladings of ſalt at that iſland, on condition that they reſort to the iſland in ballaſt only, and pay a duty of 2s 6d. per ton.—He concluded, by moving that the Chairman ſhould move for leave to bring in bills for regulating the commercial intercourſe between the different ports he had mentioned, and in the manner he had propoſed.

Lord Penrhyn was not clear that the iſlands could be as well ſupplied from the remaining Britiſh colonies in North America, as ſome gentlemen expected; and that the planters muſt be conſiderable loſers by the reſtrictions, which prohibit the importation of lumber, &c. in American bottoms. He obſerved alſo, that if the idea of the iſlands having been ſupplied as plentifully the laſt four years, as at any former period, with lumber, grain, proviſions and fiſh, and that they had exported as much to the Continent of America as uſual, was founded upon the cuſtom-houſe books, it was very fallacious; for neither the importations or exportations had always taken place at ports and creeks where there were cuſtom houſe officers.

Mr. Grenville ſaid, that the public might look forward with well-grounded hope to the day when the remaining Britiſh colonies in North America would be able to ſupply our iſlands with all the lumber, grain, proviſions and fiſh, that they ſhould want: He had the ſatisfaction to be able to inform the committee, that theſe colonies had laſt year furniſhed nearly one half of the whole conſumption of theſe four articles in our iſlands.

Mr. Pulteney queſtioned whether the ſupplies of theſe articles were as cheap as they uſed to be

Mr. Grenville aſſured him, that from the average prices, it appeared that they were cheaper

The chairman put the queſtion on Mr. Grenville's motion, which was carried unanimouſly. The Houſe was then reſumed; but immediately after reſolved itſelf into a committee again, on the charges exhibited againſt

SIR ELIJAH EMPEY.

The Honourable Mr. St. JOHN in the Chair.

Sir *Gilbert Elliott* wiſhed that *Mr. Farrer*, a member of the houſe, might be examined upon thoſe charges.

Mr. Farrer ſaid, he had ſome difficulties on this ſubject, which he wiſhed to ſubmit to the committee—he ſaid there was not a man living who could throw more light upon the charges than he could; but ſtill he had reaſons, both of a public and a private nature, againſt appearing as a voluntary witneſs in the buſineſs. Had the object of the committee been to reform, in ſome degree, the Supreme Court of judicature of Bengal, to aſcertain and fix the boundaries of its authority, and draw the line between the judicial power of the court, and civil juriſdiction of the Supreme Council, he would readily ſtand forward with his advice; but an act of Parliament had already paſſed, by which all this had been already done Had the object of the committee been to remove Sir Elijah Empey from the Bench, to prevent the bad conſequences of his mal-adminiſtration of juſtice, which he would neither aſſert or deny, he might perhaps take an active part in the buſineſs:—But Sir Elijah had reſigned his office, and the end of juſtice had been ſo far attained, and therefore he did not think there was now any occaſion for the interpoſition of the Houſe Theſe were his public reaſons for not ſtanding forward a voluntary witneſs on this occaſion. His private reaſons were perhaps ſtronger. The avowed object of the charges was to bring down vindictive juſtice upon Sir Elijah. It was very well known that he himſelf had been appointed Senior Advocate of the Supreme Court by the ſpecial grace and favour of that gentleman; and it was well known, that ſoon after that appointment they diſagreed, and had lived afterwards upon very bad terms: Now his private reaſon for not wiſhing to become a voluntary witneſs, was, that if he ſhould give ſuch evidence as might appear to exculpate Sir Elijah, he might be ſuſpected of partiality and favour; if, on the contrary, he ſhould give ſuch evidence as would tend to criminate him, he might be thought to be influenced by prejudice, reſentment, or malice. However, if either the party accuſing, or the party accuſed, or the committee at large, ſhould call upon him to give his evidence, his ſcruples ſhould give way, and he ſhould give every ſatisfaction to the committee.

After ſome converſation, the chairman was directed to inform Mr. Farrer, that the committee wiſhed he would ſuffer himſelf to be examined Mr. Farrer conſented, and a table was, at his own requeſt, brought in and laid before him, on which he placed a large bundle of papers, which he had prepared for refreſhing his memory.

Mr. Farrer had proceeded but a little way in his evidence (the particulars of which the delicacy of the public will feel we ought not to enter into) when upon proceeding to ſtate a paper, purporting to be the account (as written by Mr GERRARD, attorney for NUNCOMAR), of the refuſal of the judges to remove the priſoner from his preſent confinement, or admit him to bail, a long debate enſued upon the nature of the evidence proper to be adduced before that Houſe; upon the one ſide of which Mr. Scott was the chief ſupport: It was contended, that nothing but ſtrict legal evidence ſhould be received—upon the other, under the ſanction of Mr. Fox, the ſuperiority of that Houſe in the purſuit of juſtice, over the forms of all other courts whatever, was aſſerted. The latter opinion was carried, after a very tedious conteſt, and Mr. Farrer permitted to proceed in his evidence, which laſted till paſt eleven o'clock, when the committee adjourned the further conſideration of his teſtimony to this day.

The Houſe immediately reſumed, and adjourned.

It is a fact that Frederic William the ſecond the new King of Pruſſia, has ſignifyed publicly his deſire, that every one ſhould underſtand that they had liberty to ſpeak openly their ſentiments upon the government of the ſtate: and conſequently that the ſhackles which hitherto had reſtrained the preſs, ſhould be deſtroyed. He reads all the public examinations of new eſtabliſhments.

March 1. The King has been pleaſed to appoint Perkins Magra, Eſquire, to be his Majeſty's Agent and Council General at Tunis, in the room of James Traill, Eſquire, deceaſed.

March 4. Lord Mansfield entered the eighty fourth year of his age on Sunday laſt; a very large party of friends went to Caen wood, to congratulate his Lordſhip on the occaſion.

The political ſtate of Europe is much overcaſt by the jarring contentions of the powers at preſent engaged in hoſtilities, and the probability of others being involved before peace is reſtored. The Empreſs of Ruſſia is fitting out a large fleet to enter the Mediterranean, and many of our officers are already ſet off over land for Peterſburgh, to take the command of navigating her ſhips. The Spaniards are in equal preparation to watch the motions of the Ruſſian fleet, and oppoſe their entrance into the ſtraights. The French are well diſpoſed to aſſiſt the Turks, though in doing ſo they muſt break with the Emperor, whoſe ſiſter married the French Monarch. It is the intention of the Admiralty to equip a ſmall fleet of obſervation the enſuing ſpring.

The Ruſſian fleet is not expected before the begining of June. It will conſiſt of 20 ſail of the line.

The tonnage of the Spaniſh ſhipping (excluſive of ſhips of war) does not amount to fifty thouſand tons, whereas the tonnage of the Spaniſh merchant ſhips, in 1510, amounted to one hundred and fifty thouſand tons. In 1578, the ſhipping of Great Britain in the merchants ſervice, amounted only to 80,000 tons, but in the year 1778, it roſe to the enormous quantity of 1,068 000 tons; an increaſe almoſt beyond credibility, were not the facts authenticated beyond the power of controverſy. This ſecretion of trade, alone accounts for the power and wealth of this great nation, which is now unqueſtionably the firſt in the univerſe, for the influence abroad, and good government at home, leaving the moſt boaſted ſtates of antiquity, when compared to it, in every obſcure ſhade.

An evening paper of laſt night aſſerts, that ſince the declaration of war by the Emperor againſt the Porte, the French Court have ſent a notification to this Government, that, by a ſubſiſting treaty between them and the Turks, they are obliged to aſſiſt them with ſix ſail of the line.

Extract of a letter from Rome, February 6.

"The corpſe of the late Charles Stuart, Count Albany, had ſcarcely arrived at Freſcati, before the coffin wherein the body had been privately depoſited in this capital was opened, and found dreſſed in Royal robes, with the ſceptre, crown, and ſword, and all the inſignia of the deceaſed, to diſtinguiſh the Royal Houſe of the Stuarts The body having been recognized, it was placed in a coffin of Cyprus wood, encloſed in one of lead, bearing inſcriptions and devices analogous to the rank of the deceaſed. In the morning of the 3d of this month, in the Church of Freſcati, which was hung with black, the ſolemn obſequies were obſerved with funeral muſic by the moſt celebrated performers of this capital and pontifical chapel. Maſs was chaunted by his Royal Highneſs his Eminence brother to the late Prince; and the four ſolemn maſſes were ſucceſſively performed

by the four firſt dignitaries of the Cathedral. To each perſon who attended the funeral, a wax taper, weighing three ounces, was delivered, but thoſe diſtributed amongſt the clergy were of different weights, according to their reſpective ranks. On this occaſion a vaſt intercourſe of people aſſembled, and particularly of Engliſh, almoſt every one of whom, reſident here, obtained a taper. It is ſaid the remains of this Prince will be ſhortly removed to the Vatican, and depoſited in a decent urn, by the ſide of his father and mother.

"His Holineſs Pius VI. has aſſigned an annual Stipend of 3000 crowns to the Princeſs, ſiſter to the late Count Albany, who is to remove from the Palace formerly occupied by her deceaſed brother, and to reſide in a part of the Palace of the Chancelry."

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of note in Nova-Scotia, to his friend in London, dated October laſt.

WE have, among many other Loyal Refugees, a ſwarm of negroes, amounting to two or 3000. Government allotted them lands, and gave them every encouragement to improve them to advantage, but they have neglected it. They have got liberty and independence, and now, like the Americans, do not know what to do with it They might before this, had they been poſſeſſed of forcſight, induſtry, and prudence, have had a very reſpectable wealthy negro town, but they are intoxicated with liberty and looking about the city (Halifax) and other places for jobs, which, from their numbers, are ſcarcely ſufficient to keep them from ſtarving."

February 20. Wedneſday laſt a ſet of beautiful ivory chairs; partly gilt, conſigned from India for Mr. Haſtings, were ſold at the company's ſale, to aſcertain the duty, at 30l. 4s. each chair. Mr. Tyler belonging to the India-Houſe, was the purchaſer. It is ſaid, the prime coſt of each chair in India, amounted to upwards of 135 guineas ſterling.

A letter from Conſtantinople, by way of Italy, dated the 28th of December, mentions that ſix French frigates, two Engliſh, and one Dutch, were arrived in the port of Smyrna, and that the firſt were under orders to proceed to different places in the Levant. The principal deſign of thoſe are no doubt to protect the trade of their reſpective nations, but the arrival of two Spaniſh frigates alſo at the port of Smyrna, cauſes various conjectures. as no merchant ſhip of that nation has even been in the Levant.

Other accounts from Conſtantinople, dated January 10, by Vienna, confirm the above, and add, that there is not the leaſt proſpect of peace, but that the Turks did not believe the Emperor meant a ſerious attack, for which reaſon his Ambaſſador remained at liberty That the French Ambaſſador had no credit with thoſe at preſent in power—had ſworn in the Seraglio an eternal hatred towards the Ruſſians—and never to make peace, truce, or any compact whatever with them—and that it is decided, that his ſublime Highneſs and all his court, ſhall go immediately to Adrianople, the moment the grand Vizir leaves his tent to join the army.

Feb 22. A correſpondent obſerves that the free negroes in this country, who cannot get in the domeſtic ſervice of ſome family, become beggars rather than workers. Of the thouſands in this kingdom, who ever ſaw a black ploughing, ſowing hedging, or ditching? Some few perſons may have been ſeen carrying the hod, and aſſiſting maſons; but nothing in the opinion of our correſpondent, can attribute to the ruin of this kingdom ſo rapidly as encouraging that race of men to ſettle among us. They are, ſays he, the idleſt and the worſt ſort of people upon earth, and our partiality to them will draw hither thouſands from every part of Europe and America.

Captain Balfour, in the war before laſt, cut the Bienfaiſant out of Louiſbourg harbour, and was in conſequence made Poſt into her:—He loſt the Culloden laſt war off Charleſtown, and this is alledged as the cauſe of his being paſſed over on the late promotion

Feb. 23. The rage for the trial, is now grown ſo ſtrong amongſt ladies, that they ſit for ſix hours together, liſtening to long Indian names, with a patience that is aſtoniſhing. Not holding the ſame Creed as MUNGO—what ſignify me hear, when me, no underſtand?

Feb. 26. The duty paid by the agents of Mr. Haſtings, for articles tranſmitted and brought by that gentleman from the Eaſt, and intended merely as preſents for his friends in this coutry, is abſolutely ſaid to have amounted to ſixty thouſand pounds. If this be true and it is very confidently affirmed, what becomes of Major Scott's aſſertion, that the whole produce of Mr Haſtings's aſiatic acquiſitions was no more than the above-mentioned ſum.

A tax upon watches had been propoſed, and rejected; it not being the way of the preſent adminiſtration to raiſe money on—TICK.

TURKISH WAR.

We have already informed the public, that the ſtates of Venice had determined to guard the moſt exact neutrality in the preſent war; but the ſenate, at the ſame time, has thought proper to take every precaution to guard the coaſt and iſlands belonging to them; for which purpoſe, according to advices from our correſpondent, dated at Venice the 19th January, they have declared to the reſpective powers at war, that as human events were uncertain, they were forced to put on a war eſtabliſhment, as appears by the following paper:

An exact liſt of the Venetian Naval Force, as lately publiſhed by authority at Venice.

Squadron to be commanded by the CHEVALIER E M O.

La Renome	88	Le St. George	88
La Concorde	80	La Palme	54
La Minerve	80	La Brilliante	42
La Diligence	88	Le Chevalier Angelo	40
La Galatee	88	Le Mercure	30
La Victoire	88	L'Eſpion	16
L'Eole	88		

Another ſmall ſquadron, under the command of Capt. Condulmer, but ſubject to the orders of the Chevalier E M O.

La Sirene	80	La Venus	42
La Pallas	42	Le Cupidon	42
La Deſtruction, La Pologne	Bomb Galleys.		

In the waters of Corfou.

Le Neptune	30	La Triton	30
A veſſel taken from the Tuniſians	16		

Beſides which, without reckoning the two guard gallies of the Republic, they have 20 other ſhips of war viz. 6 of 88 guns, 3 of 80 guns, 1 of 54, 4 of 42, 1 of 40, 3 of 30, and 2 of 16, in all 1152 guns

To theſe may be added 12 galleys, which form a light ſquadron; ſix of which are always in the ports of Corfou, Zante, and Cefalorice, four in the Gulph, and two in Dalmatia.

The republic has beſides 13 galliots, 12 brigantines, and four ſloops, which always are cruiſing in the Levant; alſo 13 galliots, 4 chebecs and 4 ſloops, which courſe on the coaſt of Daimatia and in the Gulph, and which are all armed from 4 to 16 guns each; all united, they amount to 58 ſhips of war, and which being added to the 22 under Emo and Condulmer, makes the total of the Venetian marine force 80 ſhips and 1452 guns, even on a peace eſtabliſhment, unleſs the perpetual fights with the Tuniſians are called war.

They have in their arſenals always timber ready for 15 ſhips of the firſt rate, with a proportionate quantity for galleys, chebecs, &c They employ in peace 15,000 ſeamen, and double that number in war

A report prevailed at Vienna when the laſt letters came away, that the Imperial troops had made another attack on Belgrade on the 26th of January, in which they had been repulſed with ſome loſs; but the letters add, that the vigilance of the poſt offices prevented any traces of ſuch reports.

Prayers are put up in all the churches at Vienna, for the ſucceſs of the emperor's armies againſt the Infidels

Count de Romanzow has received orders to advance ſpeedily towards Kaminieck, where the two Imperial armies are to join, and to begin their operations by the ſiege of Choczim. The courier who brought this news to Brody, had orders to retain ten horſes at each ſtage, for ſome perſon following him.

Extract of a private letter from Vienna, dated Feb. 10.

"What we ſuſpected yeſterday by the movements among the officers of ſtate, relative to a declaration of war againſt the Turks, is verified. The Prince de Kaunitz has delivered this morning to all the corps diplomatique, a copy of the Emperor's manifeſto, which in ſubſtance ſets forth, "that, conformable to the treaty of alliance between the two imperial courts, the Emperor was under a neceſſity of declaring war againſt the Porte."

NEW-YORK, April 18.

WE learn by a gentleman from Tarry-Town, that ſome time laſt week near that place, a certain woman was delivered of two fine female children; and one of their milch cows had three calves; and eleven ewes had each of them two lambs, which increaſed the family ſtock in one week, to ſeven and twenty heads.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.

THE experience of every revolving day, more and more ſpeaks the neceſſity of the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a government, as will enable us to convince the world that we will not ſuffer any nation to inſult us with impunity. Under our preſent government our enemies act with us as they pleaſe—and while it exiſts will continue ſo to do. —A recent inſtance of this truth we have in an extract of a letter dated,

"Lake Champlain, March 18, 1788.

"Lord Dorcheſter has ordered the people *ten miles on this ſide the lines*, to be enrolled with the militia of Canada—they are to chuſe their officers next week, are to be governed by the laws of that province, and protected by the ſame. As ſoon as the ice on the lake breaks up, the ſhip Maria is to come up the lake, 10 miles, to keep up order and regulation, if neceſſary."———[Maſſ. Centinel.]

BALTIMORE, April 29.

A CORRESPONDENT hath favoured us with the following Intelligence, which we cheerfully preſent to our readers:— "That on Monday the 21ſt inſt. the Convention appointed by the citizens of this ſtate for the Purpoſe of conſidering the Conſtitution propoſed by the general Convention, for the Government of the United ſtates, met at the city of Annapolis, and Unanimouſly elected the Honourable GEORGE PLATER, Eſquire, Preſident. Upon the 23d, the plan of Government was read the firſt time, and a Reſolution taken place thereupon, that the Convention would not enter into a deciſion upon any particular part of the plan; but that, after the ſecond reading, the ſubject at large might be fully debated and conſidered; after which the queſtion ſhould be put, by the Preſident, and the Yeas and Nays taken, upon the Ratification—accordingly, upon the 26th, the queſtion was taken, when there appeared, for the ratification, ſixty-three, againſt it Eleven—Then a committee of thirteen was appointed to ſtate, and report ſuch Amendments as they might agree upon, for the conſideration of that Honourable body, the Convention.—Theſe Amendments, if deemed neceſſary, to be propoſed to the people, to be hereafter recommended only.

"The ſame correſpondent obſerves, that he is happy in aſſuring us, that the greateſt dignity, as well as decorum, was exhibited upon this important occaſion. The minority were heard with a candid and profound attention. Their talents and abilities were amply diſplayed; and, but from the cleareſt impreſſions of the beſt of cauſes, they might have been more ſucceſsful.

"The elegance of Annapolis will be fully diſplayed upon this brilliant event, and the citizens of Baltimore-Town, are occupied in preparing an exhibition, which promiſes a grand demonſtration of thoſe exalted advantages, which are inſeparable from the hopes and expectations of United America

"The general conduct of Maryland, connected with this noble trait in her unblemiſhed character, muſt inſpire the mind with increaſing admiration! Maryland, independent in her reſources; ſuperior by the excellence of her political and civil inſtitutions, to the rage of internal commotion; Maryland, the informed, the benevolent and the wiſe, who can beſtow advantages without an equivalent. but in the conſciouſneſs of advancing public felicity; has opened her boſom to the embraces of her ſiſter States, has erected the ſeventh pillar, upon which will be reared the glorious fabric of American greatneſs; and, in which fabric, the rights of mankind will be concentered as to their native home!

"O! May the happy moment ſoon arrive, when the auguſt temple of freedom ſhall be ſupported by thirteen pillars, with its gates unfolded to every part of the creation; may its duration be as permanent as time, and its period engulphed only in the boſom of eternity."

Propoſed Amendments.

THAT it be declared that all perſons entruſted with the legiſlative or executive powers of government, are the truſtees and ſervants of the public, and as ſuch accountable for their conduct:

WHEREFORE, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifeſtly endangered, and all other means of redreſs are ineffectual the people may, and of right ought, to object to, reform the old, or eſtabliſh a new government—That the doctrine of non-reſiſtance againſt arbitrary power and oppreſſion is abſurd, ſlaviſh, and deſtructive of the good and happineſs of mankind—That it be declared, that every man hath a right to petition the legiſlature, for the redreſs of grievances, in a peaceable and orderly manner—That in all criminal proſecutions every man hath a right to be informed of the accuſation againſt him, to have a copy of the indictment or charge in due time (if required) to prepare for his defence, to be allowed Council, to be confronted with the witneſſes againſt him, to have proceſs for his witneſſes, to examine the witneſſes for and againſt him, on oath, and to a ſpeedy trial, by an impartial jury.

That no freeman ought to be taken, or impriſoned, or deprived of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner deſtroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the lawful judgment of his Peers, or by the law of the land.

That no power of ſuſpending laws, or the execution of laws, unleſs derived from the legiſlature, ought to be exerciſed or allowed.

That all warrants, without oath, or affirmation of a perſon conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath, to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to ſeize any perſon, or his property, are grievous and oppreſſive; and all general warrants, to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to apprehend any perſon in ſpecial, are dangerous and ought not to be granted.

That there be no appeal to the Supreme Court of Congreſs in a criminal caſe.

Congreſs ſhall have no power to alter or change the regulations reſpecting the times, places, or manner of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives.

All impoſts and duties laid by Congreſs, ſhall be placed to the credit of the ſtate in which the ſame be collected, and ſhall be deducted out of ſuch ſtate's quota of the common or general expences of government

No member of Congreſs ſhall be eligible to any office of truſt, or profit, under Congreſs, during the time for which he ſhall be choſen.

That there be no national religion eſtabliſhed by law; but that all perſons be equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty.

That Congreſs ſhall not lay direct taxes on land, or other property, without a previous requiſition of the reſpective quotas of the ſtates, and a failing, within a limitted time, to comply therewith.

In all caſes of treſpaſſes, torts, abuſes of power, perſonal wrongs and injuries done on land, or within the body of a county, the party injured ſhall be entitled to trial by jury, in the ſtate where the offence ſhall be committed; and the ſtate courts, in ſuch caſes, ſhall have concurrent juriſdiction with the Fœderal Courts; and there ſhall be no appeal, excepting on matter of law.

That the Supreme Fœderal Court ſhall not admit of fictions, to extend its juriſdiction; nor ſhall citizens of the ſame ſtate, having controverſies with each other, be ſuffered to make colluſive aſſignments of their rights, to citizens of another ſtate, for the purpoſe of defeating the juriſdiction of the ſtate courts; nor ſhall any matter, or queſtion, already determined in the ſtate courts; be revived or agitated in the Fœderal Courts; that there be no appeal from law, or fact, to the Supreme Court, where the claim or demand, does not exceed three hundred pounds ſterling.

That no ſtanding army ſhall be kept up in time of peace, unleſs with the conſent of three-fourths of the members of each branch of Congreſs: Nor ſhall ſoldiers, in time of peace, be quartered upon private houſes, without the conſent of the owners.

No law of Congreſs, or treaties, ſhall be effectual to repeal or abrogate the conſtitutions, or bill of rights, of the ſtates, or any of them, or any part of the ſaid conſtitutions or bills of rights.

Militia not to be ſubject to the rules of Congreſs, nor marched out of the ſtate, without conſent of the legiſlature of ſuch ſtate.

That Congreſs have no power to lay a poll-tax.

That the people have a right to freedom of ſpeech, of writing and publiſhing their ſentiments, and therefore that the freedom of the preſs ought not to be reſtrained, and the printing preſſes ought to be free to examine the proceedings of government, and the conduct of its officers.

That Congreſs ſhall exerciſe no power, but what is expreſsly delegated by this conſtitution.

That the President shall not command the army, in person, without the consent of Congress.

True extract from the minutes of the Convention, of the state of Maryland.

WILLIAM HARWOOD, Clk. Con.

Done in Convention, April 26, 1788.

FEDERAL PROCESSION,

and order of March, on Thursday, May 1, 1788, *weather permitting.*

Mr. Boyer, with his band of music in front.
Farmers, millers, and inspectors of flour.
Butchers, bakers, brewers and distillers.
Blacksmiths and house carpenters.
Painters, glaziers, bricklayers and plaisterers.
Cabinet and coach makers
Wheelwrights, turners and coopers.
Tanners, curriers, shoe-makers, saddlers, harness-makers, leather dressers and glovers.
Hatters, tailors, and stay-makers.
Comb-makers and barbers.
Silversmiths and watch-makers.
Copper-smiths, brass-founders, nailors, and gun-smiths.
Tallow Chandlers.
Printers. Pilots.

SHIP FEDERALIST.

Captains, seamen, &c.

Dray-men.
Merchants and traders, preceded by the Consuls.
Ship-carpenters and ship-joiners.
Carvers and gilders.
Mast makers, rope makers, and riggers.
Block-makers and sail-makers.
Mathematical instrument-makers.
Ship-chandlers and boat-builders.
Procession to close with bench and bar, doctors and clergy.

Place of parade, Philpot's hill, adjoining the play house, ten o'clock.

Line formed and order of march regulated by Captains, Plunket and Moore.

Place of refreshment FEDERAL-HILL, South side of the bason, commanding a view of the town, shipping and river.

Artillery to be under the direction of Major Smith, to fire 13 guns on a signal made by the line when formed—The line to answer with three huzzas, and immediately after move in procession.

On passing the court house 13 guns.

On arriving at the place of refreshment 13 guns.

Toasts, &c. to be regulated by Messrs. Gilmor, Thoroughgood Smith, Samuel Smith, and Colonel Rogers.

Early in the evening a bonfire, fire works, &c.

The different crafts are earnestly requested to make immediate returns of their principals, and the emblems intended to be displayed, to the committee.

The principals are requested to open a subscription in their respective crafts, for raising a fund to defray the expence of the procession. Not more than a dollar is expected from each.—A return of the sum collected to be made to the committee.

N. B. In arranging the order of procession, the different crafts have been placed as appeared most eligible, without any respect to precedence. It is hoped, therefore, no offence will be given.

HENRY JOHNSON,
DAVID PLUNKET,
JOSHUA BARNEY,
JOHN M'HENRY, } Committee

TOASTS.

1. The Majesty of the people. 2. The late Convention. 3. Congress. 4. The seven adopting States of the Federal Constitution. 5. A speedy ratification by the remaining six, without amendments. 6. George Washington. 7. His Most Christian Majesty, and our other Allies. 8. The virtuous sixty-three of the Maryland Convention. 9. The agriculture, manufactories and commerce of America. 10. The memory of those who have fallen in defence of America. 11. The worthy minority of Massachusetts. 12. May the American flag be respected in every quarter of the globe. 13. A continuance of unanimity among the inhabitants of Baltimore-Town.

MAY 1, 1788.

RICHMOND, May 8.

THE following extraordinary occurrence lately happened at New-York. A market woman (whose name we are not informed) a few mornings since, was coming to market very early, attended by a favourite dog. In passing the Bowry, the dog strayed from the road into an adjacent field; the woman repeatedly called the cur, but to no purpose. This surprised her, as he had hitherto been very obedient to his mistress's mandate; she at length left her cart, determined to see what attracted the dog's attention; when, to her astonishment, she beheld a living infant lying on the ground, apparently but a few hours old, with a bundle of clothes, and a purse containing 50 guineas. The woman took up the infant, with its appendages, and conveyed it safe to her home; where she will doubtless humanely treat the little unfortunate innocent, as well on account of the uncommon adventure, as the reward which accompanied it.

A list of members for the General Convention to be held in Richmond, in June next.

Jefferson. RICE BULLOCK & ROBERT BRACKENRIDGE, Esquires.

Nelson. MATTHEW WALTON and JOHN STEELE, Esqrs;

Lincoln. JOHN LOGAN and HENRY PAWLING, Esqrs;

Mercer. THOMAS ALLEN and ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Esqrs;

Maddison. GREEN CLAY and —— MILLER, Esqrs;

Fayette. HUMPHREY MARSHALL and JOHN FOWLER, Esqrs;

Bourbon. HENRY LEE and —— CONN Esqrs

Married on Saturday last, the amiable and accomplished Miss LUCY LEIPER, neice of Dr. ANDREW LEIPER, of this city, to BERNARD MOORE, Esq; of King William.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Blandford, Troop, Port-Glasgow.
Brig Clarmont, Nicholson, London.
——Favouret Betsey, Kewn, Philadelphia.
Schooner Dispatch, Linguo, Eustatius.
——Tom, Tilly, Barbadoes.
Sloop Dove, Hookey, St. Eustatius.
——Little Betsey, Minor, Philadelphia.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Industry, Connor, Glasgow.
——Dorothy, Datsell, Rotterdam.
Brig Molly, Brown, Aux Cayes.
Schooner Nancy, Quarles, Philadelphia.
Sloop Venus, Morgan, ditto.
——Eliza, Washwood, Aux Cayes.
Virginia and new-York Packet, Wilson, Georgia.

Captain Whiteside, of the Portland, spoke the Eliza of Virginia, Captain Thomas Breeze, in the lat. of Scilly, upon soundings, thirty days from Charlestown.

NAVAL INTELIGENCE.

Abstracted from the Complete Counting-House Companion, of April 12, published by Mr. W. Spotswood of Philadelphia.——A production valuable and interesting to every Merchant in America.

The Ship United States, Captain Bell, is arrived at New-Castle from the East-Indies. It is about fifteen months since she sailed from this port.

The schooner Industry, Captain Denton, on her passage (9 weeks) from Port-au-Prince to Philadelphia, spoke the following vessels:——

March 10. Captain Ingraham, from Cape-Francois in a sloop, bound for New-London, 45 days out, lat. 34. 28. N.

March 12. A sloop, Captain Martin, from North-Carolina, bound to Rhode-Island, 15 days out; had lost her boat, and all off her decks.

March 14. A schooner from Casco Bay, 33 days out; he informs that he had laid too 12 days in a gale, and was out of provisions, having only a few potatoes.

March 23. A sloop, Captain Hezekiah Harden, 20 days from St. John's, bound to Casco-Bay, who gave Captain Denton a small supply of provisions, such as beef and bread.

March 28. Captain Edward Bozeman, from St. Eustatia, 26 days out, who supplied Captain Denton with some water and provisions: He informs, that a few days before he sailed, there were 16 sail arrived, that had been blown off the coast.

The brig Diamond, Captain Chevers, from St Croix is a shore on Sandy-Hook.

On the 29th of March the French Packet spoke a brig 75 days from Lisbon, belonging to Mr. M'Neil of Boston, in want of provisions, with which the Captain supplied him.

The brig Charlotte, William Wells, Master, sailed from the West-Indies for New-Haven in November last, but after beating on the coast a considerable time, was, by contrary winds, obliged to bear away, and arrived at Martinico on the 5th of February, after being at sea more then 12 weeks.

Captain Pilisborough, arrived at Richmond from Boston, informs, that on the 8th ult. in lat. 36. 40. he spoke the sloop Curacoa Packet, from Curacoa, bound to New-York, out 39 days, and on the 4th of March met with a heavy gale, which carried away her masts. Captain Pilisborough supplied them with a few candles, and rendered every assistance he could.

Captain Palmer, in the brig harmony, from Lisbon, spoke the brig Boston and Liverpool Packet, Isaac Briges, master from Nantz, bound for Allexandria, in Virginia, out 88 days on the 26th of March in long. 70.

Sunday last arrived here the ship Monmouth, Captain Spence, she sailed from Gravesend the 10th of January, put into Plymouth with contrary winds, and sailed from thence the 30th of January. The following are extracts from Captain Spence's log book:

On the 27th February, in lat. 23. 15. N. long. 40, 00. W. spoke the ship Spencer, Captain Ebon Bunker, from the South Sea fishing, for London; the ship making a good deal of water; some of the men had the scurvy.

On the 2d March, in lat. 24, 00 N. long. 44, 00, W. spoke Captain Paul Shirman, in the the schooner Nancy, 60 days from Rhode-Island, for Virginia: Having been drove off the coast with bad weather, and lost their mate overboard, they were in want of sundry necessaries, and a man to assist them to navigate the vessel, which we supplied them with. We judge they would go for the West-Indies to refit.

☞ *The friends and correspondents of Messrs. Donald and Burton, of London, are hereby respectfully informed that*

The BOWMAN,
Captain BUTLER,—and
PROVIDENCE,
Captain COSSINS,

Are now loading in James river, for London, to their address.

The CÆSAR, Captain Atkinson, and FRIENDS ADVENTURE, Captain Dunlop, are daily expected. This last ship will deliver the goods she has on board for James river, at Norfolk, and directly proceed to West-Point, on York river, where she will load. Gentlemen who have goods in her will be so obliging as to lodge orders with their friends at Norfolk, to have them entered, that the ship may meet with dispatch. She is a fine new American built vessel, 400 hogsheads burthen.

I have several elegant CARRIAGES, a few pipes Madeira wine, quarter casks Sherry, Burlington pork in barrels, and an assortment of SPRING GOODS, which I will sell low for cash or tobacco.

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, May 6, 1788.

PASTURAGE.

EXCELLENT and extensive PASTURAGE, *Well enclosed, on the FALL's PLANTATION, for such as choose to send HORSES by the day, week, or month. Apply to*

THO. CARTER, *Overseer.*

Manchester, May 7, 1788.

RICHMOND, April 28, 1788.

THE Subscriber acquaints the public in general and his friends in particular, that he has removed his shop about two hundread yards higher up the main street, to the corner building lately kept as a Coffee-House by Mrs. Ann Craig, opposite to Mr. Seabrook's store-house lately occupied by Mr. W. Southgate, where he continues to retail all kinds of Drugs &. Medicines, on reasonable terms; he has just received a fresh supply from Europe.

WILLIAM CARTER.

At a Court held for York county the 17th day of March, 1788.

JEAN LOUIS REY, Plaintiff.
against
DOMINIC SANS, Defendant. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that on enquiry at the Defendants usual place of residence he cannot be found. On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Council, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the third Monday in May next, and answer the Plaintiffs bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the Church door of the Parish of York Hampton, in the borough and county of York, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Courthouse in the county and borough aforesaid.

A Copy.

ROBERT H. WALLER, C. Y. C.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY form the subscriber on Friday the 4th of this month, a negro man named BEN about five feet nine or ten inches high, some what cross-eyed, has a knot on one of his legs about the size of a musquet Ball, plays on the fiddle with his left hand, had on when he went away a waistcoat and breeches of negro cotton dyed brown, oznabrigs shirt; he took with him an old red coat black lasting waistcoat and Breeches.—I expect he will endeavour to pass for a freeman and will attempt to get on board some vessel on Appamattox river. Whoever delivers the said fellow to me in Mecklenburg county shall have the above reward or five dollars if secured in any Jail so that I get him.

CLAU: CLAUSEL.

Mecklenburg, April 21 1788.

TAKEN up in Charlotte county, on Ward's-fork, at the bridge, the 5th day of April 1785, a dark bay HORSE about four feet six or seven inches high, appears to be twevle or thirteen years old, no perceivable brand, a small white place in his forhead, docked, and had on new shoes.—Appraised to five pounds.

WILLIAM PRICE, Sen.

POETRY.

An ODE to SPRING.

YOUTH of the year, delightful ſpring!
Thy bleſt return on genial wing
Inſpires my languid Lays;
No more I ſleep in ſloth ſupine,
When all creation at thy ſhrine
Its annual tribute pays.

Eſcap'd from winter's freezing pow'r
Each bloſſom greets thee, and each flow'r
And, foremoſt of the train;
By nature (artleſs hand maid) dreſt
The ſnow drop comes in lilli'd veſt,
Prophetic of thy reign.

The lark now ſtrains her tuneful throat,
And ev'ry loud, and ſprightly note
Calls echo from her cell:
Be warn'd, ye maids, that liſten round,
A beauteous nymph became a ſound,
The nymph who lov'd too well.

The bright hair'd ſun, with warmth benign,
Bids tree and ſhrub, and ſwelling vine,
Their infant buds diſplay:
Again the ſtreams refreſh the plains,
Which winter bound in ice chains,
And ſparking bleſs his ray.

Life giving zephyrs breath around,
And inſtant glows the enamell'd ground
With natur's varied hues;
Not ſo returns our youth decay'd,
Alas! Nor air nor ſun, nor ſhade
The ſpring of life renews.

The ſun's too quick revolving beam
A pace diſſolves the human dream,
And brings the appointed hour;
Too late we catch his parting ray,
And mourn the idle waſted day,
No longer in our power.

Then happieſt he whoſe lengthen'd ſight
Purſues by virtue's conſtant light
A hope beyond the ſkies;
Where frowning winter ne'er ſhall come,
But roſy ſpring forever bloom,
And ſuns eternal riſe.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public, that he will in the courſe of a few days remove to a houſe on Shockœ-hill, where gentlemen, with or without ſervants or horſes, will meet with good accommodation. He returns his ſincere thanks to thoſe who have favored him with their cuſtom, and hopes for a continuance of them.

JAMES SHARP.

Richmond, May 1, 1788.

Juſt Imported,

In the Brig ELIZABETH and MARY,
JAMES LITTLE, MASTER.
A QUANTITY OF FINE
LIVERPOOL SALT,
LOOSE and in SACKS,
Which I will ſell for caſh, or exchange for good heavy WHEAT.

ROBERT HAYES.

Norfolk, April 18, 1788.

The noted thorough bred
HORSE
CADE,

NOW in high perfection, 15¼ hands high, ſtands at Southwales, the ſeat of Charles Carter, Eſq; within 4 miles of Hanover court houſe, and will cover MARES at the moderate price of 10 dollars the ſeaſon, or 5 dollars the leap.—CADE was got by old Partner upon the noted imported mare Kitty Fiſher, his colts for the turf has proved themſelves to be ſuperior to any horſes on the Continent. Excellent and extenſive paſturage gratis, and great attention will be paid to the mares, but I will not be anſwerable for accidents.

WILLIAM LUMPKIN.

Hanover, March 6, 1788.

TAKEN up in Henrico county a few miles above Richmond, a young bright ſorrel HORSE, about 4 feet 6 inches high, and about 5 years old, no brand perceivable. Appraiſed to four pounds.

CHARLES SNEED.

HENRY MANN,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UPHOLSTERER,
RICHMOND.

BEGS leave to return his ſincere thanks to thoſe ladies and gentlemen who have been pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, and informs them that he ſtill carries on his buſineſs in all its branches, at the ſign of the walnut tree on the oppoſite corner to the brick ſtore occupied by Mr George Fleming; where may be had on very ſhort notice, all ſorts of Cabinet and Upholſter furniture at a much cheaper rate then formerly, either for caſh, country produce, or public ſecurities at their current value; he has been lately furniſhed with a quantity of good mahogany, and will be anſwerable for the goodneſs of his work; he will ſell on commiſſion any ſecond hand furniture, (repair and fit up the ſame at a moderate price) to the greateſt advantage agreeable to inſtruction.

He likewiſe informs the publick that he has compleated his HEARSE and intends it for the uſe of the citizens of this place only; thoſe who imploy him in the funeral way will be accomodated with the hearſe or carriage, ſuitable to the interment.

Richmond, April 23.

THE term of Copartnery between the ſubſcribers will expire on the firſt of June; all perſons indebted thereto are hereby notified that their accounts will be put into the hands of a collector after that date.—It is expected that thoſe who cannot immediately make payment will give bond; thoſe who fail to comply with theſe conditions muſt expect no further favours.

JOHN M. GALT.
P. BARRAUD.

Williamſburg, April 17, 1788.

For Sale,

A TRACT of land lying on the waters of Tuckahœ in Goochland county, about 15 miles above Richmond, containing 430 acres, well calculated for the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco. and is well timbered with oak and pine. The improvements on the land are a dwelling houſe and other out houſes, with a tolerable peach orchard. There are about 150 acres of the land cleared.—Any perſon wiſhing to view the above land, will be ſhewn it by applying to the ſubſcriber living within three miles of it, and of whom the terms will be made known

JACOB WOODSON.

Goochland, April 17, 1788.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip between JOHN WALLACE and ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, under the firm of WALLACE & CAMPBELL, has been by mutual conſent diſſolved the firſt day of May laſt, and now declare the ſame to be diſſolved; the ſubſcribers hereby requeſts all thoſe indebted to them to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given: And all thoſe that has claims againſt the ſaid partnerſhip are deſired to apply for a ſettlement.

JAMES WALLACE.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Pittſylvania, March 20, 1788.

To be Rented,

And entered on the 14th day of this month.

A COMMODIOUS Store and dwelling houſe with all neceſſary outhouſes, with a good incloſed lot and garden, ſituated in Mancheſter, and in a very good part of the town for a merchant. As it is needleſs to ſay any thing further in reſpect to the buildings, preſuming no perſon would wiſh to rent without firſt viewing the premiſes. They will be ſhewn to any perſon by applying to Mr. WILLIAM BALL in Mancheſter, near the premiſes, of whom the terms may be known.

WILLIAM HOPKINS.

Powhatan, April 6, 1788.

Now loading at Norfolk,

And will ſail in thirty DAYS for
LIVERPOOL;
The ſhip ACTIVE,
JOHN POWELL, Maſter.

A STOUT Britiſh built veſſel, burthen about 500 hogſheads; wants 200 hogſheads of tobacco to compleat her cargo, which ſhe will take on liberty of conſignment. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS GERRARD, Peterſburg; JOHN CUNLIFFE, Richmond; or the Captain on board.

APRIL 13, 1788.

COMMITTED to the jail in the city of Williamſburg, the 5th inſt. a negro man named SHEDRICK, about 40 years old, is ſhort and well made, of a yellow complexion, and ſays he belongs to Samuel Rodgers of Charlotte county, and his former maſter was Stephen Terry. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

Williamſburg, April 10, 1788.

Juſt Imported,

From London, and to be ſold at T. NICOLSON's Printing Office, a choice collection of
MAGAZINES,
Neatly Bound and Lettered,
Of which are the FOLLOWING:

NOVELLEST, containing Pamela, or virtue rewarded.—Ditto Sentimental Journey.—Adventures of David Simple.—Hiſtory of Jonathan Wild the Great.—Devil on two Sticks.—Ditto Arabian Nights Entertainment.—Ditto Triſtram Shandy.—Chineſe Tales.—The Siſters, Almorand and Hammet, an oriental tale.—Joſeph Andrews.—Parliamentary Regiſter for 1785.—Ditto vol. 19 and 20.—Wits Magazine, 2 vols.—Faſhionable do.—Gentleman's do. for 1785 and 86.—European do. for 1785 and 86.—Political do. for 1785 and 86.—Univerſal do. for 1785 and 86.—Weſtminſter do. for 1785.—Town and Country do. for 1785 and86.—Ladies do. for 1785 and 86.—New Ladies do. for 1786.—New London do. for 1786.—The Rambler.—The whole of the Magazines are furniſhed with a number of elegant copperplates.—One elegant violin, with caſe and ſpare ſtrings.—Twenty four dances and cotillions.—Alſo a variety of Songs, ſet to muſic.

☞ *A few copies of the* LAWS *of laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly.*

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